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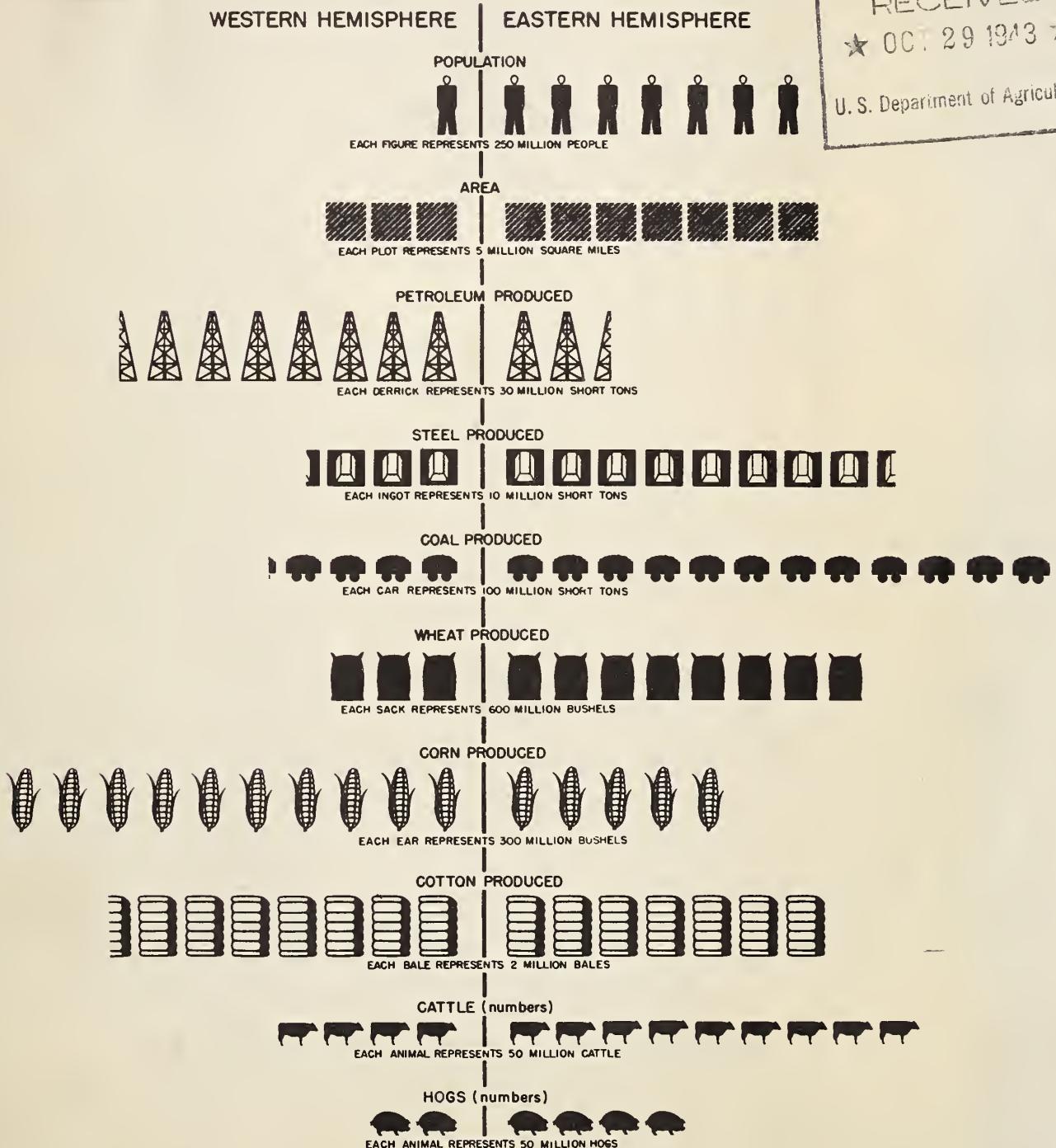
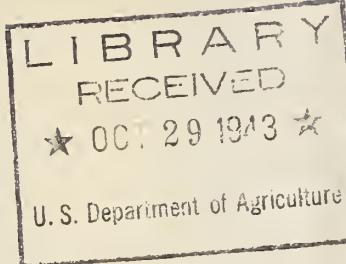


# THE AMERICAS

## Lands of Promise

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no. 116

### THE HEMISPHERES: HOW THEY COMPARE



Latin America:		
Brazil	45,002,176	All of United States west of Mississippi River
Mexico	19,546,135	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado
Argentina	13,318,320	Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota
Colombia	8,701,816	New England States
Peru	7,023,111	California
Chile	5,016,449	Louisiana plus Oklahoma
Cuba	4,227,597	Massachusetts
Venezuela	3,491,159	Minnesota plus North Dakota
Bolivia	3,457,000	Indiana
Guatemala	3,284,269	Georgia
Ecuador	2,921,688	Washington plus Oregon
Haiti	2,600,000	Alabama
Uruguay	2,146,545	Washington plus Idaho
El Salvador	1,744,535	Connecticut
Dominican Republic	1,655,779	Washington
Nicaragua	1,380,287	Nebraska
Honduras	1,038,061	Oregon
Paraguay	1,014,773	Arizona plus Utah
Costa Rica	639,197	North Dakota
Panama	573,351	Montana

## SPACE FOR PEOPLE

The Americas have a total population of about 250,000,000, of whom about 123,000,000 are in South and Central America. On the average there are about 15 inhabitants for each square mile in South and Central America and 41 in the United States.

## AREA

The Latin American Republics, extending 8,000 miles south and east of the United States, cover an area more than twice as large as Europe and almost three times as large as continental United States. One of these nations, Brazil, is larger than the United States plus all of pre-war Germany.

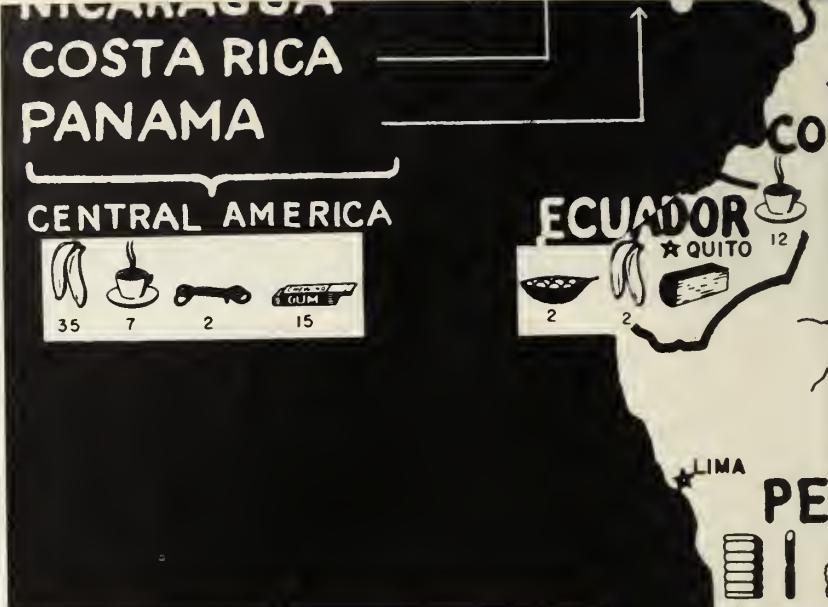
## LARGE ESTATES

"The small farmer as he exists in the United States is practically unknown (in Latin America). There are either large estates of enormous size or small communal holdings of Indian groups who have managed against great odds to hold on to their ancient pre-Columbian system of land ownership and use. Here and there, widely scattered, a few colonies of Europeans have brought the small land-holding system into existence."

(Frank Tannenbaum,  
*Whither Latin America, 1934.*)

## CLIMATE

Reaching through both temperate and tropical zones, Latin America has an extreme range of climate and all types of soil. It can yield most varieties of vegetable and animal products in the world. Three-fourths of its area is tropical. High-altitude regions along the Pacific coast of Latin America afford temperate-zone living in countries situated entirely in the tropics.



## ANDES

The Andes, highest and longest mountain range in the Western Hemisphere, extends for 4,000 miles along the Pacific coast of South America.

## HEMISPHERIC UNITY

Since 1933, six Pan-American conferences have been held for the purpose of formulating and fostering the Good Neighbor Policy of the Americas. Listed below are the meeting place, date, and summary of the action taken at each conference.

Montevideo—1933. Birth of Good Neighbor Policy and reciprocal trade agreements program.

Buenos Aires—1936. The American nations agreed to consult together if the peace of this hemisphere were threatened either by an attack from the outside or by a quarrel between American countries.

Lima—1938. The unity of the American Continent was affirmed and the 21 governments committed themselves to stand solidly together in defending their republican institutions against all outside attacks.

Panama City—1939. A "zone of security" 300 miles wide was established around the Americas south of Canada within which the warring nations of Europe were asked to avoid all hostile acts.

Havana—1940. The transfer of any European possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the control of another non-American power was unanimously opposed. If such a transfer seemed imminent, the American nations agreed to establish a provisional administration over the threatened region.

Rio de Janeiro—1942. Machinery was established for: Severance by all the American republics of diplomatic, financial, and economic relations with the Axis powers; mobilization of economic resources of the Americas for war and post-war purposes; hemispheric purging of Axis fifth columnists; and unification of war measures.





## INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

More than half the people of the Western Hemisphere depend on agriculture for a living. What benefits agriculture, therefore, can contribute greatly to the economic welfare and political solidarity of the Americas. That is why a program for inter-American cooperation in agriculture has been launched under the Good Neighbor Policy. This has been expanded as war developments have increased the Western Hemisphere's reliance on its own resources. The cooperative program has the following main phases:

- 1. Development of plantation rubber production in the Western Hemisphere.**—Rubber is first in value of the several tropical agricultural products the United States normally imported from Far Eastern areas. Under a cooperative project of the United States and 12 Latin American countries, 15 million rubber seedlings have been planted in tropical America in the last 2 years and excellent progress has been made in the development of adapted rubber strains.
- 2. Expansion of other Latin American crops for export and for home consumption.**—To further this goal, agricultural surveys have been made of a number of Latin American countries at the request of their governments. Among the crops being given extensive attention for export are quinine, fibers, vegetable oils, perfume oils, drugs, and spices.
- 3. Joint management of Western Hemisphere surpluses through commodity agreements.**—This is exemplified by the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, under which the United States market is apportioned to the coffee-producing countries of Latin America. Other surpluses, for which plans are under consideration, are cotton, wheat, corn, meat products, and sugar.
- 4. Protection of existing agricultural industries through cooperative research and exchange of information.**—An outstanding project of this sort is the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. This is conceived as a combined university and research center, interested in agriculture and related economic fields.

Issued July 1942

ALASKA

# Agricultural Resources of The NEW WORLD

*A Land of Promise for 250 million Americans*

## CANADA

### TRADE WITH CANADA

United States imports from Canada amounted to about one-third of a billion dollars, and our exports to Canada totaled slightly under one-half billion dollars in 1939. Canada supplied about 15 percent of our imports and took about the same percent of our exports.

### CANADIANS

Most of the inhabitants of Canada live within 150 miles of the United States.

OTTAWA\*

## UNITED STATES



## MEXICO



HAVANA

CUBA

BRITISH HONDURAS

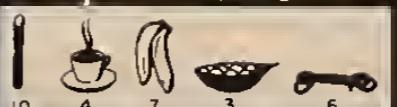
## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HAITI

HONDURAS

## WEST INDIES

CUBA, DOM. REP. & HAITI



### PEOPLE

Country

Population

Approximately same population as:  
Half of Western Hemisphere

United States

132,500,000

Half of Western Hemisphere

GUATEMALA  
EL SALVADOR

### SYMBOLS



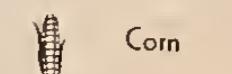
Bananas



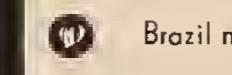
Coffee



Babossú nuts



Corn



Brazil nuts



Cotton



Cacao



Eggs



Castor beans



Flaxseed



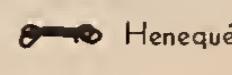
Cattle products



Rubber



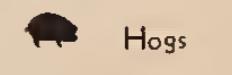
Sheep products



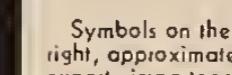
Sugar



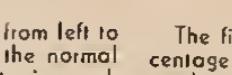
Chicle



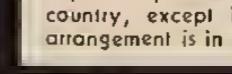
Henequén



Cinchona (quinine)



Hogs



Wheat

Symbols on the map are arranged from left to right, approximately in the order of the normal export importance of the products in each country, except in the United States, where arrangement is in the order of farm value.

The figure below each symbol shows the percentage that each country normally produces of total world production. An asterisk (\*) in place of a figure indicates that the country's production is less than 1 percent of the world total.

Percentages for cattle products and sheep products are based on cattle and sheep numbers. Lumber products are principally hardwood lumber in Latin America and softwood lumber in Canada. Percentage figures for this item are not available.

CARACAS

### AMAZON

The Amazon, mightiest river in the world, flows for 4,000 miles across the continent. Ocean

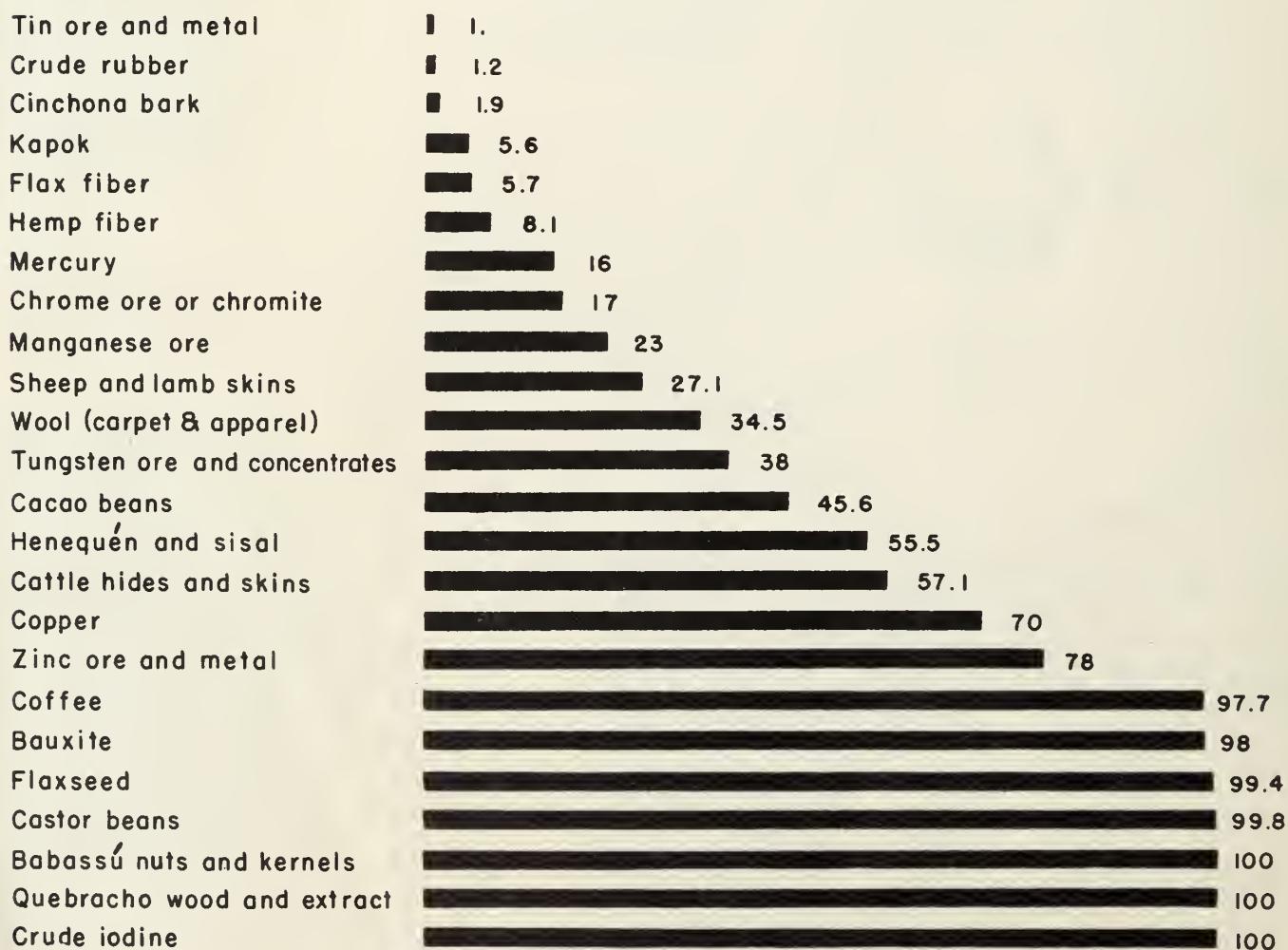
# Latin

## CRISIS AVERTED

The Latin American countries depend strongly upon export markets for prosperity. Because of this fact they were threatened with an economic crisis when the war began in Europe late in 1939, but the crisis was largely averted by a combination of private and governmental measures.

The expansion in war industries in the Western Hemisphere resulted in a greatly increased market for wool, fibers, tanning materials, nitrates, copper, tin, manganese, and other Latin American products. The United States Government, building its stock-pile reserves, signed long-term agreements with several countries to purchase their entire output of certain metals and other strategic and critical materials.

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS OF STRATEGIC AND OTHER IMPORTANT MATERIALS ORIGINATING IN LATIN AMERICA, 1939



# America

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed by 14 coffee-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere, stabilized market conditions and strengthened prices of that important Latin American commodity. The United States purchased export surpluses of agricultural products from several countries, including the entire exportable surplus of the 1942 Cuban sugar crop.

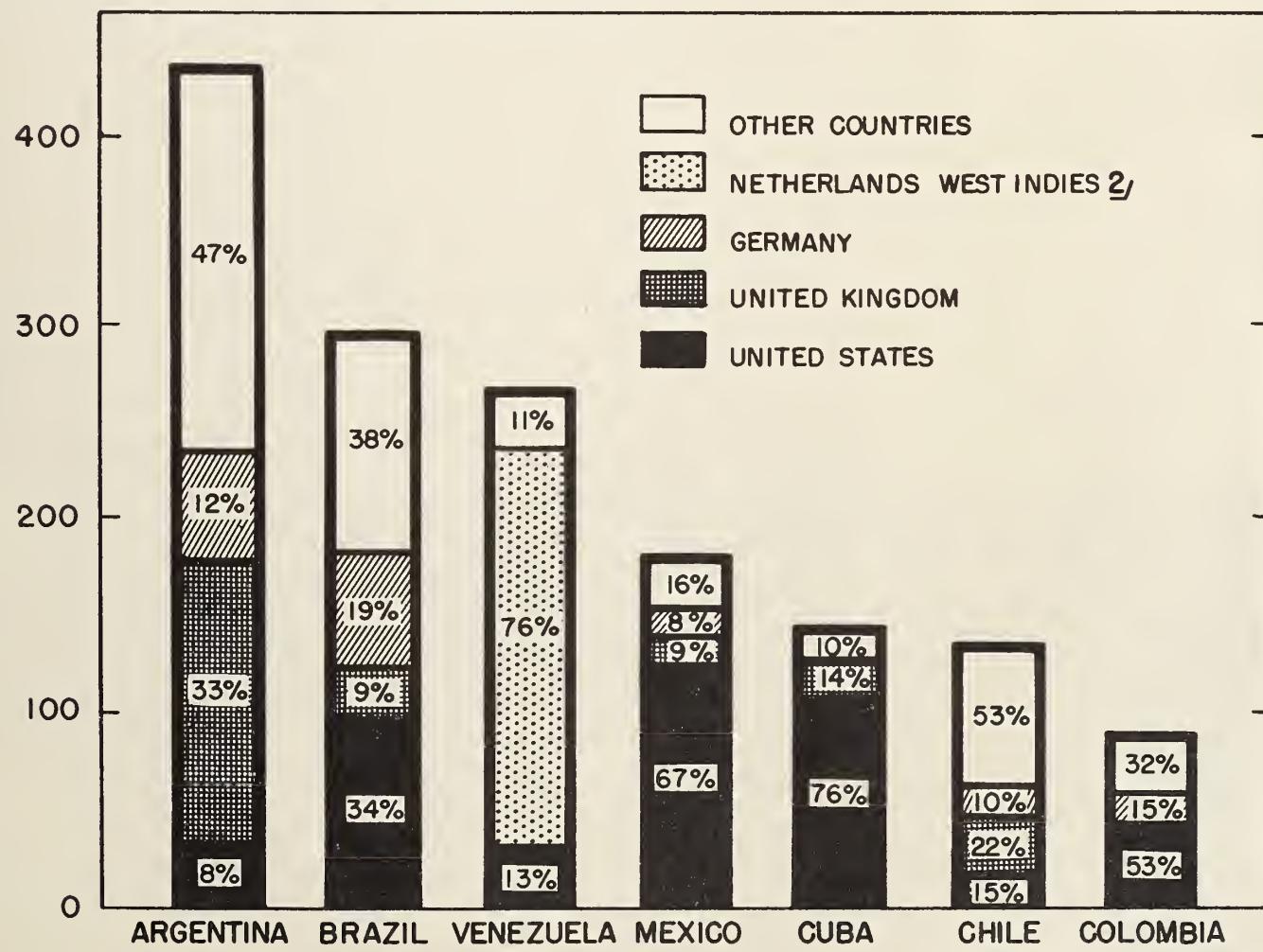
The total value of Latin American exports to the United States in 1941 was estimated at more than a billion dollars, and the loss to Latin American exports from the

closing of European markets was regarded as having been largely offset.

Another Latin American trade problem, the loss of imports from Europe of machinery and other manufactured goods, has been partly overcome through allocation by the United States of specified amounts of goods for export to the Latin American countries. Allocations are designed to fill essential civilian needs in Latin America on an equal basis with those in the United States.

## BEST CUSTOMERS OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA IN 1938 ↴

EXPORTS IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS



↳ The last normal year before the war

2/ Oil which is refined and re-exported principally to the United States and the United Kingdom

